

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION  
UNDER 37 CFR 1.53(b)

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington D.C. 20231

Case Docket No. 4504-013

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of:

INVENTOR: Jenn-Tsair TSAI and June-Num CHEN

FOR: METHOD FOR OPTIMIZING THE BEST RESOLUTION OF AN OPTICAL  
SCANNING SYSTEM AND APPARATUS FOR THE SAME

Enclosed are:

- ☒ [ X ] 13 pages of specification, claims, abstract
- ☒ [ X ] Declaration & Power of Attorney
- ☐ [ ] Priority Claimed
- ☐ [ ] Certified copy of
- ☒ [ X ] An assignment of the invention to Mustek Systems Inc. and the assignment recordation fee
- ☒ [ X ] Return Receipt Postcard
- ☐ [ ] Information Disclosure Statement, Form PTO-1449
- ☐ [ ] Copies of IDS Citations
- ☐ [ ] Change of Address

The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

	NO. FILED		NO. EXTRA	RATE	AMOUNT
Total Claims	19	MINUS 20	0	X \$18 =	\$ 0.00
Independent Claims	2	MINUS 3	0	x \$78 =	\$ 0.00
If multiple dependent claims are presented, add \$260.00					\$0.00
Basic Fee					\$ 690.00
Total of above calculations					\$ 0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [ X ] Assignment and Recording Fee					\$40.00
<b>TOTAL FEE</b>					<b>\$ 730.00</b>

page 2

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[ X ] Any filing fees under 37 CFR 1.16 for presentation of extra claims.

Respectfully submitted,

LOWE HAUPTMAN GOPSTEIN GILMAN & BERNER, LLP

Kenneth M Berne

Kenneth M. Berner  
Registration No. 37,093

Registration No. 37,093

1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 310  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314  
(703) 684-1111  
(703) 518-5499 Facsimile  
Date: August 10, 2000  
KMB/rl

Alexandria, Virginia 22314

(703) 684-1111

(703) 518-5499 Facsimile

Date: August 10, 2000

KMB/rl



includes at least a scanning module 10 having a document glass 101, a lens 102 and an image capturing device 103. The image capturing device 103 generally is a Charged-Coupled Device (CCD). In addition, there are additional supporting device needed to assemble a traditional optical scanning system, such as calibration device 11, an adjusting device 12 connected to the image capturing device 103. The adjusting device 12 references signals from the image capturing device 103 for displaying parameters or signals, in order to inform the assembling technicians to identify the status of assembly.

Consequently, Figure 2 shows the schematic demonstration of the calibration device 11. There is a print 110 on the surface of the calibration device 11. The print shows multi parallel lines, for calibration and detection purpose.

Further, please refer to Figure 3. Figure 3 shows a chart of Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) - Position of the Lens. The MTF is a known mathematic function. If the value of MTF 31 is higher, the resolution of the scanning module is greater. On the other hand, lower value of the MTF means lower resolution of the scanning module. The horizontal dimension of the chart represents the position of the lens 32. Usually, the curve 30 of the chart of the MTF-PL will be different for different scanning module 10. When the researching and developing engineers determine which scanning module is implemented, the curve 30 of the chart is fixed. Therefore, for a fixed shape of the chart of MTF-PL, there is a maximum value for the MTF. In theory, as shown in the figure, the best resolution of the scanning module will be achieved if the lens 34 is placed on the point where the value of MTF is the maximum. In practice, it is very difficult to assemble the scanning module precisely having the best resolution, namely, making the position of lens in the point where the MTF achieves the maximum value, due to the misalignment. Thus, if the value of the MTF can be set above a certain level,

the resolution of the scanning module is acceptable by the user. In Figure 3, if the point where the lens is placed is in the tolerant range 36, the value of the MTF of the scanning module will be kept above the MTF tolerant value 35. In view of the above, the position of the lens is the major issue of the resolution of an optical scanning device.

Accordingly, the assembly of the traditional optical scanning device includes the steps of the followings. Firstly, the assembling technician mounts the document glass 101 and the image capturing device 103. The lens 102 is able to move along a specified direction linearly, as shown in Figure 1. The lens is further temporarily fixed in a predetermined position. A calibration device 11 is placed on the document glass 101. The calibration device 11 contains a print 110. Please refer to Figure 2. The optical scanning device further includes a light source (not shown in the figure). The light source provides a light illuminated on the document glass 101 and later reflected by the calibration device 11. The light is transmitted via an optical route 104 to the lens 102, and generated an image on the image capturing device 103. The image capturing device 103 generates digital signals. In this point, the adjusting device 12 calculates the MTF by referencing the digital signals and displays the result. In this case, the value of MTF presents the resolution of the calibration device 11, which is placed in the document glass 101. The assembling technician is therefore able to adjust the position of the lens in order to get the maximum value of MTF, and fixes the lens at the position where the value of MTF is maximum or above the MTF tolerant value. If the value of MTF is maximum, the best resolution of the optical scanning device is achieved.

The calibration device 110, described in the above for adjusting the scanning system, only has one print, and the print contains plural parallel lines. The vector on X-axis and the vector on Y-axis of the lines give the

adjusting device 12 basis to calculate the value of MTF for representing the resolution of the X-axis and Y-axis. Moreover, some calibration devices only provide plural parallel lines in one direction, such as X-axis or Y-axis. In this case, the assembling technician only get the reference resolution in one

5 direction. Practically, due to the misalignment of the assembly, the axis of the lens 102 is usually unable to be perpendicular to the document glass. Thus, the axis of the lens has an inclined angular with the X-axis or Y-axis, as shown in Figure 4A. Upmost, there are possibly containing two inclinations along X-axis and Y-axis. In this case, the X-axis resolution and the Y-axis

10 resolution of the same point are different. Therefore, the best position of the lens cannot be obtained in this respect. Since a standard resolution can be obtained via traditional skills, the quality of assembled scanning devices would be reduced if the position of the lens only relies on one direction, such as X-axis or Y-axis.

15 In view of the above, it is important to provide a method and an apparatus for optimizing the best resolution of an optical scanning device in this industry.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method

20 and an apparatus for fast finding the best resolution of an optical scanning device in order to speed up and simplify the assembling processes.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a simplified assembling process in order to increase the product quality and to reduce the cost of the optical scanning device.

## 25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects, aspects and advantages will be better understood from the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the invention with reference to the drawings, in which:

- 5 Figure 1 is a schematic demonstration of a traditional scanning module;
- Figure 2 is a schematic demonstration of a calibration device;
- Figure 3 shows a chart of MTF-PL of a scanning module;
- Figure 4A shows the inclination along X-axis direction of a traditional optical scanning device;
- 10 Figure 4B shows the inclination along X-axis direction of a traditional optical scanning device;
- Figure 5 shows the calibration device of the present invention;
- Figure 6 shows the chat of MTF-PL of the present invention; and
- Figure 7 shows a diagram illustrating assembling processes of the present invention.
- 15

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to an improvement of the print of the calibration device. By the calculation of the adjusting device, there is  
 20 generated a referencing parameter for fast finding and optimizing the best position of the lens. In this case, a high precise assembling process is obtained and thus reduces the misalignment caused by different technicians with different skills.

Please refer to Figures 5 and 6. Figure 5 shows the calibration device  
 25 of the present invention. The X-axis direction is along horizontal direction shown in the lower-left position of Figure 5. The Y-axis direction is along

vertical direction. The calibration device 5 has an XR print 51. The print 51 contains a plurality of parallel perpendicular lines. When the technicians apply an adjusting device for assembling, the adjusting device will generate a parameter  $X_R$  for representing the right side of the horizontal resolution. The value of  $X_R$  will vary with different positions of the lens, shown as XR curve 61 of Figure 6. In addition, the calibration device further has a YR print. The YR print contains a plurality of inclined parallel lines. The inclination angular is between zero and forty-five degrees from the horizontal direction. In this case, the adjusting device will generate a value of right side of MTF, denoted as legend  $Y_R$ . The value of  $Y_R$  represents the right side of the vertical resolution. The value of  $Y_R$  varies with different positions of the lens, shown as the YR curve 62 in the Figure 6. Accordingly, the calibration device has an XL print and a YL print. The adjusting device is able to generate a left horizontal MTF value and a left vertical MTF value by the XL and YL prints, denoted as  $X_L$  and  $Y_L$ . The  $X_L$  and  $Y_L$  represent the left side horizontal resolution and the left side vertical resolution.

When the calibration device receive the parameters  $X_R$ ,  $Y_R$ ,  $X_L$  and  $Y_L$ , a total value of MTF, denoted as A, is generated as  $A = X_R + Y_R + X_L + Y_L$ . The legend A represents the total resolution of the scanning module. Larger value of A means better resolution.

Further, regarding the precision during assembly, the lens may incline along left and right directions or along front and rear directions. In this case, the resolution may be unable to be balanced. In order to overcome the above problems, a horizontal balance value is generated as  $|X_R - X_L|$ . Smaller  $|X_R - X_L|$  means smaller difference of the horizontal resolution. Accordingly, the vertical balance value is  $|Y_R - Y_L|$ . Smaller  $|Y_R - Y_L|$  means smaller difference of the vertical resolution. Moreover, a left side of the balance value is considered as  $|X_L - Y_L|$ . Smaller  $|X_L - Y_L|$  means smaller difference between



the left side of the vertical resolution and the left side of the horizontal resolution. A right side of the balance value is considered as  $|X_R - Y_R|$ . Smaller  $|X_R - Y_R|$  means smaller difference between the right side of the vertical resolution and the right side of the horizontal resolution. Thus a balance value B of the MTF is considered as  $B = |X_R - X_L| + |Y_R - Y_L| + |X_L - Y_L| + |X_R - Y_R|$ . The value of B represent the sum of MTF balance values of the scanning module. Smaller value of B means better balance of the scanning module.

In view of the above, C is considered as a referencing parameter which is calculated as  $C = A - B$ . Larger C means better resolution and better balance of the scanning module.

The adjusting device further provides a display for displaying the parameters described in the above. The displaying method could be a digital type. The assembling technicians can reference the value of the parameters by the help of the display, during the assembling process. The displaying method could be a light indicating type. The technicians can reference the light in order to determine whether the parameters achieve the optimizing values. In this cases, the parameters can improve the assembling quality, regrading the resolution.

According to the calibration device and the adjusting device mentioned in the above, the method of the present invention for optimizing the best resolution is described as follows. Please refer to Figure 7. Figure 7 shows the diagram of the assembling processes. An assembling technician first fixes positions of an image capturing device and a document glass in predetermined positions. Further, a lens is positioned between the image capturing device and the document glass, maintaining movable status, as step 71. In step 72, a calibration device is placed on the document glass; and an adjusting device is connected to the image capturing device. The adjusting

device is able to read values of a right side of horizontal MTF, a right side of vertical MTF, a left side of horizontal MTF and a left side of vertical MTF as shown in step 73. In step 74, the adjusting device is able to generate a adjusting parameter by referencing the values of the right side of horizontal MTF, the right of vertical MTF, the left side of horizontal MTF and the left side of vertical MTF. Consequently, the assembling technician adjusts the position of the lens and pay attention to the variances of the adjusting parameter, as illustrated in step 75. In step 76, the technician can observe the whether the adjusting parameter achieves the maximum value. If the adjusting parameter does not achieve the maximum value, the process will back to step 75. However, if the adjusting parameter achieves the maximum, the technician will fix the position of the lens, shown as step 77. In this case, the assembling processes are completed.

Although preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described in the forgoing description and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed, but is capable of numerous rearrangements, modifications, and substituting of parts and elements without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the present invention is intended to encompass such rearrangements, modifications, and substitutions of parts and elements as fall within the scope of the appended claims.



4. The method of claim 3, wherein the value of said balance MTF is the sum of the absolute value of left side horizontal MTF minus the right side horizontal l MTF and the absolute value of left side vertical MTF minus the right side vertical MTF.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein the value of said balance MTF is the sum of the absolute value of left side horizontal MTF minus the right side horizontal MTF, the absolute value of left side vertical MTF minus the right side vertical MTF, the absolute value of left side horizontal MTF minus the right side vertical MTF and the absolute value of left side vertical MTF minus the right side horizontal MTF.

1 8. The method of claim 7, wherein said display is digital type for displaying  
2 said referencing parameter.



1 15. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said left side vertical calibration print  
2 is positioned on the left side of said calibration device, and contains a  
3 plurality of parallel lines which are perpendicular to the horizontal direction  
4 of said calibration device.

1 16. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said left side vertical calibration print  
2 is positioned on the left side of said calibration device, and contains a  
3 plurality of parallel lines which are inclined with the horizontal direction of  
4 said calibration device by a predetermined angle.

1 17. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein said adjusting device further  
2 comprising a display for displaying said referencing parameter.<sup>1</sup>

1 18. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein said display is digital type for  
2 displaying.

1 19. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein said display is light indicating type for  
2 displaying.

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Accompanying with calculation of an adjustment device, the present invention generates a referencing parameters. The parameters represent the resolution of the optical scanning device; and further is able to show the balance of horizontal resolution and the balance of vertical resolution. In this case, technicians can optimize the best position of the lens in order to build an optical scanning with precision and narrow the misalignment during assembly.





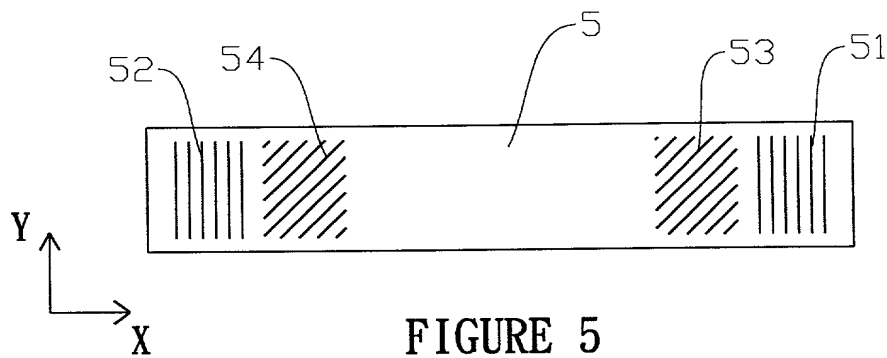


FIGURE 5

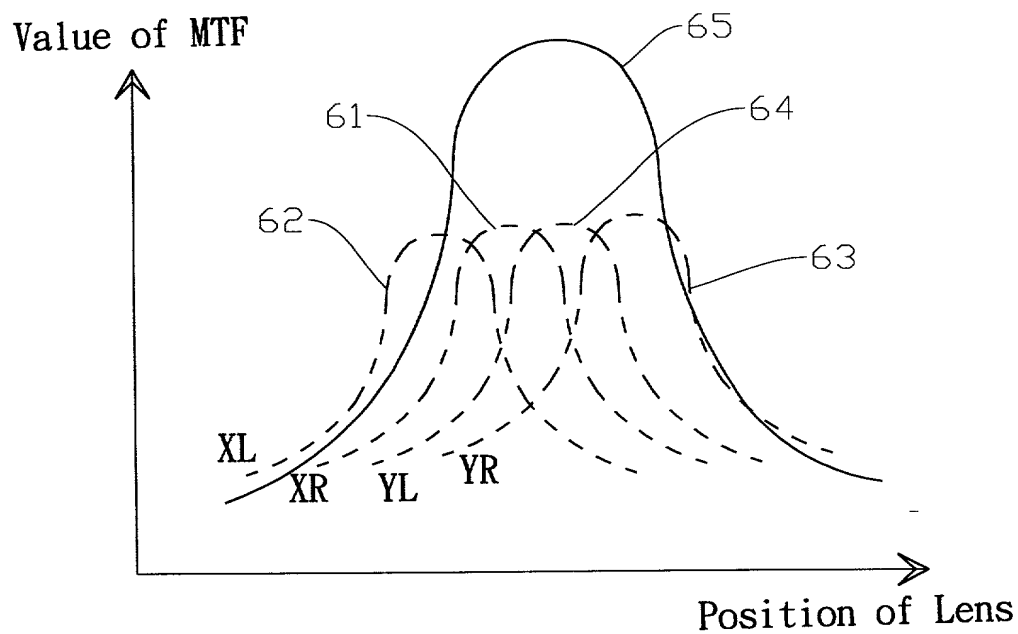


FIGURE 6

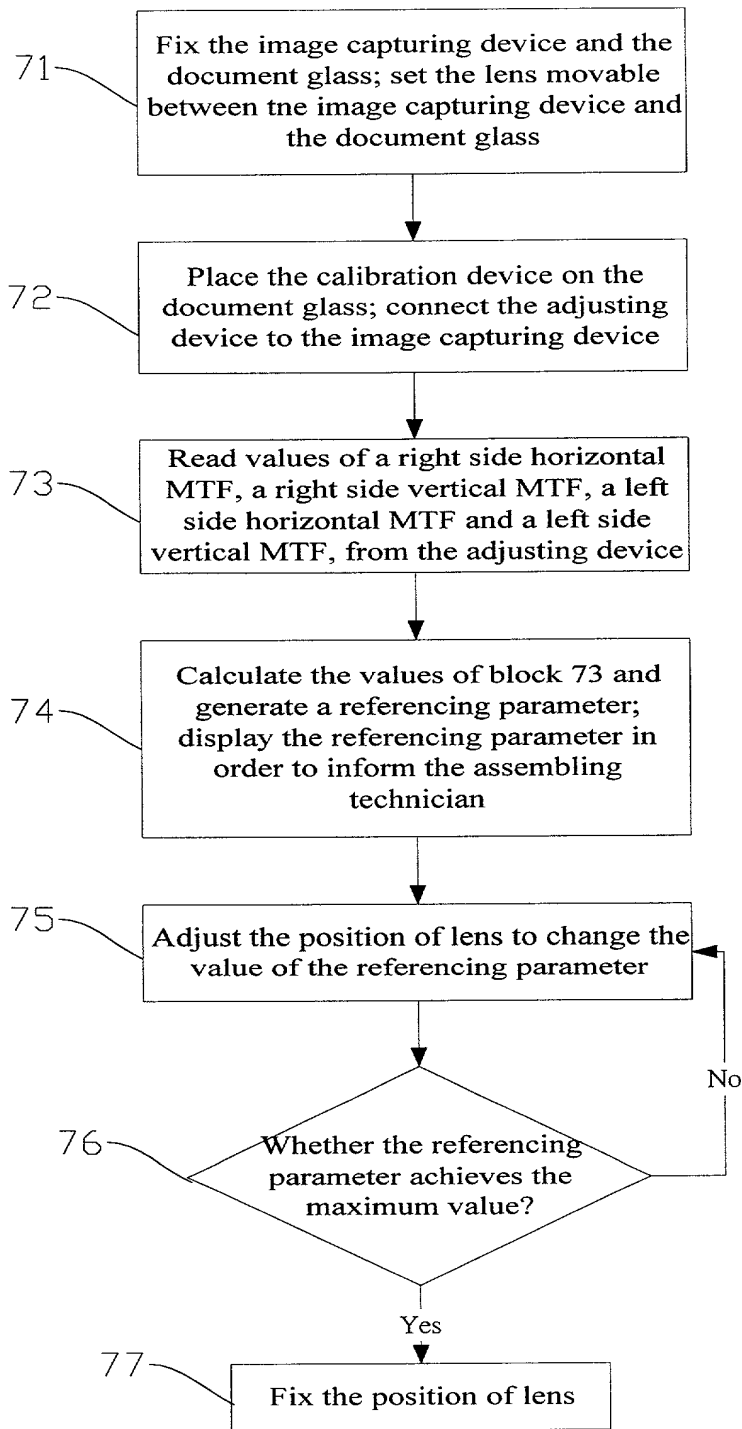


FIGURE 7

## **DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled METHOD FOR OPTIMIZING THE BEST RESOLUTION OF AN OPTICAL SCANNING SYSTEM AND APPRATUS FOR THE SAME, the specification of which

[ ] is attached hereto [ ] was filed on as Application Serial No. and was amended on (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is known to me to be material to patentability in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

<b>Prior Foreign Application(s):</b>			<b>Priority Claimed</b>	
<b><u>Number</u></b>	<b><u>Country</u></b>	<b><u>Day/Month/Year filed</u></b>	<b><u>Yes</u></b>	<b><u>No</u></b>

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 USC §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

<b>Prior Provisional Application(s):</b>	
<b><u>Application Number</u></b>	<b><u>Filing Date</u></b>

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

<b>Prior U. S. Application(s):</b>		
<b><u>Serial No.</u></b>	<b><u>Filing Date</u></b>	<b><u>Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned</u></b>

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s): Allan M. Lowe, Reg. No. 19,641; Israel Gopstein, Reg. No. 27,333; Benjamin J. Hauptman, Reg. No. 29,310; Kenneth M. Berner, Reg. No. 37,093, Michael G. Gilman, Reg. No. 19,114; and Randy Noranbrock, Reg. No. 42,940, all of

LOWE HAUPTMAN GOPSTEIN GILMAN & BERNER, LLP  
1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 310  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and all future correspondence should be addressed to them.

\*\*\*\*\*

Full name of sole or first inventor: Jenn-Tsair TSAI

Inventor's signature: Jenn-Tsair Tsai

Date: 2000.6.28

Residence: NO.25, R&D RD.2, SCIENCE-BASED INDUSTRIAL PAEK, HSINCHU, TAIWAN, R.O.C.

Citizenship: TAIWAN, R.O.C.

Post Office Address: NO.25, R&D RD.2, SCIENCE-BASED INDUSTRIAL PAEK, HSINCHU, TAIWAN, R.O.C.

\*\*\*\*\*

Full name of sole or first inventor: June-Num CHEN

Inventor's signature: June-Num Chen

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Residence:

Citizenship:

Post Office Address:

[illegible]

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study population	
Age (years)	Mean (SD)
Male	55.2 (10.5)
Female	56.8 (11.2)
Marital status	
Married	78.5%
Single	21.5%
Education level	
High school or above	65.2%
Below high school	34.8%
Occupation	
White collar	45.1%
Blue collar	54.9%
Income (USD/month)	
< 1000	12.3%
1000-2000	35.7%
2000-3000	28.9%
> 3000	23.1%
Health insurance	
Yes	89.4%
No	10.6%
Comorbidities	
Hypertension	42.1%
Diabetes	18.5%
Cholesterol	31.2%
Smoking status	
Current smoker	15.3%
Former smoker	22.7%
Non-smoker	62.0%
Alcohol consumption	
Regular	8.9%
Occasional	25.4%
Never	65.7%

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